

# **Exhibit 14**

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TENTH EDITION



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ling to beasts **b**: resembling a  
reason **b**: marked by base or  
*syn* see BRUTAL — *bes-tial*—  
*adv*  
bēs-, bēsh-, *n*, *pl* -ties (14c) 1  
mal 2: display or gratification  
ual relations between a human

\*bēsh-, *n*, *pl* -ar-les [ML *bes-*  
fr. *bestia*] (1840) 1: a medi-  
the appearance and habits of  
ction of descriptions of real or

ction: get going  
roomsman at a wedding  
we place — more at STOW (14c)  
e time on study) 2: to put in a  
w 3: to provide with quarters  
i. used with on or upon *syn* see

strewed or -strewn \-strūn/  
to lie scattered over  
strod-, -strid-den \-stri-dn/  
: to ride, sit, or stand astride  
FINITE (the bloated bureaucracy  
aic: to stride across  
: an article (as a book) whose  
is — *best-sell-er-dom* \-dōm/ *n*

1 **a**: something that is laid,  
two parties on the outcome of a  
ER **b**: the act of giving such a  
3: a choice made by consider-  
the back road)  
(1597) 1 **a**: to stake on the  
ice of a contestant **b**: to be able  
expression you bet (you ~ I'll be  
it with a bet **b**: to make a bet  
lay a bet

*Bētha*, fr. *L. beta*, fr. *Gk. beta*, of  
4c) 1: the 2d letter of the Greek  
BETA PARTICLE 3: a measure of  
is expressed numerically as devia-  
n as unity  
in the structure of an organic mol-  
a (~ substitution) — often used in

*adj* (1965) of, relating to, or  
tion)

any of a class of drugs (as pro-  
increase coronary blood flow by  
n *be-ta-block-ing* \-kīŋ/ *adj*  
138) an isomer of carotene found  
bles and fruits  
lin-secreting pancreatic cells in the

nuclear transformation governed  
on (as a neutron) changes into the  
with the emission of an electron or  
results in a change in the atomic

(1977) an endorphin of the pitu-  
algic potency than morphine  
of several globulins of plasma or  
trophoretic mobilities intermediate  
and gamma globulins  
eta beet] (1879) a sweet crystalline  
[O<sub>2</sub> occurring esp. in beet juice; also  
chloride C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Cl  
-tak-en \-tā-kən/, -tak-ing (14c)  
itself) to go  
māz \-lāctam, a cyclic amide (fr.  
PENICILLINASE  
dā-shən/ (ca. 1935) : stepwise  
two-carbon fragments are succe-  
ed of the chain  
ed electron; *specif*: one emitted by a

LE 2: a stream of beta particles —

*n* (1948) any of a group of recep-  
tiferous membranes of the sympathetic  
activity of certain adrenergic agents in  
activities (as vasodilation, increase in  
the heart, and relaxation of smooth  
)

imē-ə \-n (1962) : thalassemia in  
in is affected and which comprises  
us condition and a less severe thalas-  
m

(1941) an accelerator in which elec-  
tronic action of a rapidly varying mag-  
netic field  
rhythm of the brain with a frequency  
is associated with normal conscious-  
ness  
eta, beta rhythm  
mil veritall] (1553) a climbing pep-  
er: chewed together with betel nut and  
statory esp. by southeastern Asians  
jūz \-n [F *Bételgeuse*, fr. Ar. *bet* +  
the twins (confused with Orion & Be-

[elgeuse]) a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one  
shoulder of Orion  
betel nut *n* [fr. its being chewed with betel leaves] (1681) the astrin-  
gent seed of the betel palm

betel palm *n* (1875) an Asian pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*)  
that has an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk  
bête noire \bet-nwār, bāt- \-n, *pl* bêtes noires \bet-nwār(z), bāt- \-  
[F, lit., black beast] (1844) a person or thing strongly detested or  
avoided: BUGBEAR

bēth \bāth, bāt, bās \-n [Heb *bēth*, fr. *bayith* house] (ca. 1823) the 2d  
letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table  
bēth-el \be-thəl \-n [Heb *bēth* 'house of God'] (ca. 1617) 1: a hal-  
lowed spot 2 **a**: a chapel for Nonconformists **b**: a place of wor-  
ship for seamen

be-think \bi-'thīŋk/ *vt* -thought \-thōt/, -think-ing (bef. 12c) 1 **a**  
: REMEMBER, RECALL **b**: to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2: to  
cause (oneself) to consider

be-tide \bi-'tid/ *vi* (12c) : to happen esp. as if by fate ~ *vt*: to happen  
to: BEFALL — used chiefly in the phrase *woe betide* (woe ~ our en-  
emies)

be-times \bi-'tīmz/ *adv* (13c) 1: in good time: EARLY 2 *archaic*: in  
a short time: SPEEDILY 3: at times: OCCASIONALLY  
be-tise \bā-'tiz/ *n*, *pl* be-tises \-'tiz/ [F] (1827) 1: an act of foolish-  
ness or stupidity 2: lack of good sense: STUPIDITY

be-to-ken \bi-'tō-kən/ *vt* -to-kened; -to-ken-ing \-'tō-kən-, -'tō-kə-  
(15c) 1: to typify beforehand: PRESAGE 2: to give evidence of  
: SHOW

be-tray \bi-'trā/ *vb* [ME, fr. *be-* + *trayen* to betray, fr. OF *traïr*, fr. *L.*  
*tradere* — more at TRAITOR] *vi* (13c) 1: to lead astray; esp: SEDUCE 2:  
to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3: to fail or desert esp. in time  
of need 4 **a**: to reveal unintentionally **b**: SHOW, INDICATE **c**: to  
disclose in violation of confidence ~ *vt*: to prove false *syn* see RE-  
VEAL — *be-tray-al* \-'trā-əl/ *n* — *be-trayer* \-'trā-ər/ *n*

be-troth \bi-'trōth-, -'trōth/ *vi* [ME, fr. *be-* + *trouthe* truth, troth] (14c)  
1: to promise to marry 2: to give in marriage

be-troth-al \-'trō-thəl-, -'trō-, -thəl/ *n* (1844) 1: the act of betrothing  
or fact of being betrothed 2: a mutual promise or contract for a fu-  
ture marriage

be-trothed \bi-'trōthd-, -'trōthd/ *n* (1588) the person to whom one is  
betrothed

be-tta \be-'tā/ *n* [NL] (1927) any of a genus (*Betta*) of small bril-  
liantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes of southeastern Asia; esp.  
SIAMESE FIGHTING FISH

bet-ter \be-'tər/ *adj*, comparative of GOOD [ME *better*, fr. OE *betera*;  
akin to OE *bōt* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] (bef. 12c) 1: greater  
than half 2: improved in health or mental attitude 3: more attrac-  
tive, favorable, or commendable 4: more advantageous or effective  
5: improved in accuracy or performance

better *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to make better: as **a**: to make more tolerable  
or acceptable (trying to ~ the lot of slum dwellers) **b**: to make more  
complete or perfect (looked forward to ~ing her acquaintance with the  
new neighbors) 2: to surpass in excellence: EXCEL ~ *vi*: to become  
better. *syn* see IMPROVE

better *adv*, comparative of WELL (12c) 1 **a**: in a more excellent man-  
ner: **b**: to greater advantage: PREFERABLY (some things are ~ left  
unsaid) 2 **a**: to a higher or greater degree (he knows the story ~  
than you do) **b**: MORE (it is ~ than nine miles to the next town)

better *n* (12c) 1 **a**: something better **b**: a superior esp. in merit or  
rank 2: ADVANTAGE, VICTORY (get the ~ of him)

better verbal auxiliary (1831) had better (you ~ hurry)

better-ment \be-'tər-mənt/ *n* (1598) 1: a making or becoming better  
2: an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility  
better-off \be-'tə-rōf/ *adj* (ca. 1859) 1: being in comfortable econ-  
omic circumstances (the ~ people live in the older section of town)  
2: being in a more advantageous position

betting shop *n* (1852) Brit.: a shop where bets are taken  
bet-ter or bet-ter \be-'tər/ *n* (1609) one that bets

be-tween \bi-'twēn/ *prep* [ME *between*, prep. & adv., fr. OE *be-*  
*twēnum*, fr. *be-* + *twēnum* (dat. pl.) (akin to Goth *tweihund* two  
each); akin to OE *twu* two] (bef. 12c) 1 **a**: by the common action of  
jointly engaging (shared the work ~ the two of them) (talks ~ the  
three ~ Time) **b**: in common to: shared by (divided ~ his four  
grandchildren) 2 **a**: in the time, space, or interval that separates **b**  
in intermediate relation to 3 **a**: from one to another of (air service  
between Miami and Chicago) **b**: serving to connect or unite in a relation-  
ship (as difference, likeness, or proportion) (a one-to-one correspon-  
dence ~ sets) **c**: setting apart (the line ~ fact and fancy) 4: in  
point of comparison of (not much to choose ~ the two coats) 5: in  
confidence restricted to (a secret ~ you and me)

usage There is a persistent but unfounded notion that *between* can be  
used only of two items and that *among* must be used for more than  
two. *Between* has been used of more than two since Old English; it is  
properly appropriate to denote a one-to-one relationship, regardless of the  
number of items. It can be used when the number is unspecified (eco-  
nomic cooperation between nations), when more than two are enumer-  
ated (between you and me and the lamppost) (partitioned between  
Austria, Prussia, and Russia — Nathaniel Benchley), and even when  
only one item is mentioned (but repetition is implied) (pausing be-  
tween every sentence to rap the floor — George Eliot). *Among* is more  
appropriate where the emphasis is on distribution rather than individ-  
ual relationships (discontent among the peasants). When *among* is  
automatically chosen for more than two, English idiom may be  
distorted (a worthy book that nevertheless falls among many stools —  
John Simon) (the author alternates among mod slang, clichés and  
quotes from literary giants — A. H. Johnston).

between *adv* (bef. 12c) : in an intermediate space or interval

between-brain \-brān/ *n* (ca. 1909) : DIENCEPHALON

between-ness \bi-'twēn-nəs/ *n* (1892) : the quality or state of being  
between two others in an ordered mathematical set

between-times \bi-'twēn-tīmz/ *adv* (1907) : at or during intervals

between-whiles \-hwīlz-, -wīlz/ *adv* (1678) : BETWEENTIMES

betwixt \bi-'twīkst/ *adv* or *prep* [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be-* + *-twux*  
akin to Goth *tweihnai*] (bef. 12c) : BETWEEN

betwixt and between *adv* or *adj* (1832) : in a midway position: nei-  
ther one thing nor the other

Beu-lah \byū-'lā/ *n*: an idyllic land near the end of life's journey in  
Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

beurre blanc \bör-'blāŋ/ *n* [F, lit., white butter] (1931) a hot butter  
sauce (as for fish) flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

beurre ma-nié \-mān-'yā/ *n* [F, lit., handled butter] (1939) flour and  
butter kneaded together used as a thickener in sauces

beurre noir \-nwār/ *n* [F, lit., black butter] (1856) butter heated  
until brown or black and often flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

bevel \be-'vəl/ *adj* (ca. 1600) : OBLIQUE, BEVELED

bevel *n* [assumed] MF, fr. OF *baif* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn  
— more at ABEYANCE] (1610) 1: an instrument consisting of two  
rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle for drawing  
angles or adjusting surfaces to be cut at an angle 2 **a**: the angle that  
one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right an-  
gles **b**: the slant of such a surface or line 3: the part of printing  
type extending from face to shoulder

bevel *vb* -eled or -elled; -eling or -el-ling \be-'vīŋ-, -be-'vā- \-v/ (1677)  
: to cut or shape to a bevel ~ *vi*: INCLINE, SLANT

bevel gear *n* (1833) either of a  
pair of toothed wheels whose  
working surfaces are inclined to  
nonparallel axes

beverage \be-'vrij-, -be-'vā/ *n*  
[ME, fr. MF *beverage*, fr. *beivre* to  
drink, fr. *L. bibere* — more at POTA-  
BLE] (14c) a drinkable liquid

bevy \be-'və/ *n*, *pl* beveys [ME  
bevey] (15c) 1: a large group or  
collection (a ~ of girls) 2: a  
group of animals and esp. quail  
together

be-wail \bi-'wā(ə)l/ *vi* (14c) 1: to wail over 2: to express deep sor-  
row for usu. by wailing and lamentation (wringing her hands and ~ing  
her fate) *syn* see DEPLORE

be-ware \bi-'war-, -wer/ *vb* [ME *been war*, fr. *been* to be + *war* careful  
— more at BEWARE] *vi* (14c) 1: to be on one's guard (~ of the dog) ~  
*vt* 1: to take care of (~ your wallet) 2: to be wary of (we must ~  
the exceedingly tenuous generalization — Matthew Lipman)

be-whiskered \-hwīsk-əd-, -wis-/ *adj* (1820) wearing whiskers

be-wigged \bi-'wīgd/ *adj* (1774) wearing a wig

be-wil-der \bi-'wīl-dər/ *vi* -wil-dered; -wil-der-ing \-d(ə-)rīŋ/ (1684)  
1: to cause to lose one's bearings 2: to perplex or confuse esp. by a  
complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations *syn* see  
PUZZLE — *be-wil-dered-ly* *adv* — *be-wil-dered-ness* *n* — *be-wil-*  
*der-ing-ly* \-d(ə-)rīŋ-lē/ *adv*

be-wil-der-ment \-dər-mənt/ *n* (1820) 1: the quality or state of being  
bewildered 2: a bewildering tangle or confusion

be-witch \bi-'wīch/ *vi* (13c) 1 **a**: to influence or affect esp. inju-  
riously by witchcraft **b**: to cast a spell over 2: to attract as if by the  
power of witchcraft: ENCHANT (~ed by her beauty) ~ *vi*: to bewitch  
someone or something — *be-witch-ery* \-wī-ch(ə-)rē/ *n* — *be-witch-*  
*ing-ly* \-wī-chīŋ-lē/ *adv*

be-witch-ment \-wīch-mənt/ *n* (1607) 1 **a**: the act or power of  
bewitching **b**: a spell that bewitches 2: the state of being bewitched

be-wray \bi-'rā/ *vi* [ME, fr. *be-* + *wrepen* to accuse, fr. OE *wrēgan*;  
akin to OHG *wrugen* to accuse] (13c) *archaic*: DIVULGE, BETRAY

bey \bā/ *n* [Turk, gentleman, chief] (1595) 1 **a**: a provincial governor  
in the Ottoman Empire **b**: the former native ruler of Tunis or  
Tunisia 2 — used as a courtesy title in Turkey and Egypt

be-yond \be-'ənd/ *adv* [ME, prep. & adv., fr. OE *beƿegondan*, fr. *be-* +  
*ƿegondan* beyond, fr. *ƿegond* — more at YOND] (bef. 12c) 1: on or  
to the farther side: FARTHER 2: in addition: BESIDES

be-yond *prep* (bef. 12c) 1: on or to the farther side of: at a greater  
distance than 2 **a**: out of the reach or sphere of **b**: in a degree or  
amount surpassing **c**: out of the comprehension of 3: in addition  
to: BESIDES

be-yond *n* (14c) 1: something that lies beyond 2: something that  
lies outside the scope of ordinary experience; *specif*: HEREAFTER

be-zant \be-'zant, bə-'zant/ *n* [ME *besant*, fr. OF, fr. ML *Byzantius*  
Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*, ancient name of Istanbul] (13c) 1: SOLIDUS  
1 2: a flat disk used in architectural ornament

be-zel \be-'zəl, be-'n/ [prob. fr. dial. form of F *biseau* bezel, fr. MF]  
(ca. 1616) 1: a rim that holds a transparent covering (as on a watch,  
clock, or headlight) or that is rotatable and has special markings (as on  
a watch) 2: the oblique side or face of a cut gem; *specif*: the upper  
faceted portion of a brilliant projecting from the setting — see BRIL-  
LIANT illustration 3: a usu. metal rim of a piece of jewelry in which an  
ornament (as a gem) is set

be-zique \be-'zēk/ *n* [F *bésique*] (1861) a card game similar to pi-  
nochle that is played with a pack of 64 cards

be-zoar \be-'zōr-, -zōr/ *n* [MF, fr. ML, fr. Ar. dial. *bezuwār*, fr. Ar.  
*bāzār*, fr. Per *pād-zahr*, fr. *pād* protecting (against) + *zahr* poison]  
(1577) any of various calculi found chiefly in the gastrointestinal  
organs and formerly believed to possess magical properties — called  
also *bezoar stone*

B-girl *n* [prob. fr. *bar* + *girl*] (1936) a woman who entertains bar  
patrons and encourages them to spend freely

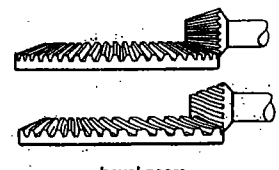
BHA \be-'chā- \-chā/ *n* [butylated hydroxyanisole] (1950) a phenolic  
antioxidant C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub> used esp. to preserve fats and oils in food

Bha-ga-vad Gī-tā \bə-'gā-, vād-'gē-tā/ *n* [Skt *Bhagavadgītā*, lit., song of  
the blessed one (Krishna)] (ca. 1785) a Hindu devotional work in  
poetic form

bhakti \bək-'tē/ *n* [Skt, lit., portion] (1832) devotion to a deity con-  
stituting a way to salvation in Hinduism

\ə/ə \ə/ kitten; /ə/ further \ə/ə/ ash \ə/ə/ ace \ə/ə/ mop, mar  
\ə/ə/ out \ə/ə/ chin \ə/ə/ bet \ə/ə/ easy \ə/ə/ go \ə/ə/ hit \ə/ə/ ice \ə/ə/ job

\ə/ə/ sing \ə/ə/ go \ə/ə/ law \ə/ə/ boy \ə/ə/ thin \ə/ə/ the \ə/ə/ loot \ə/ə/ foot  
\ə/ə/ yet \ə/ə/ vision \ə/ə/ k, n, œ, œ, ue, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation





*Second College Edition*

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is made. 3. An amount or object risked in a wager; stake. 4. A person or thing on which a stake is placed. —*v.* bet or **betted**, **betting**, **bets**. —*tr.* 1. To stake (an amount, for example) in a bet. 2. To make a bet with. 3. To make a bet on (a contestant or an outcome). 4. To maintain confidently, as if making a bet. —*intr.* To make or place a bet. —*Idiom.* you bet. *Informal.* Of course; surely. [Orig. unknown.]

**be-tā** (bē'tā, bē'-) *n.* 1. The 2nd letter of the Greek alphabet. See table at alphabet. 2. The second item in a series or system of classification. 3. *Physics.* a. A beta particle. b. A beta ray. [Gk. *bēta*, of Phoenician orig.; akin to Heb. *bēth*.] **be-tā-ad-re-nér-gic** (bē'tā-ād'rē-nōr'jīk, bē'-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being a beta-receptor.

**be-tā-block-er** (bē'tā-blōk'ər, bē'-) *n.* A drug that inhibits the absorption of adrenalin by interfering with beta-receptor action.

**beta cell** *n.* 1. Any of the cells in the islands of Langerhans that produce insulin. 2. Any of the basophilic chemophiles located in the anterior lobe of the adenohypophysis.

**be-tā-en-dor-phīn** (bē'tā-ēn-dōr'fīn, bē'-) *n.* An endorphin that is a potent pain suppressant produced by the pituitary gland.

**beta globulin** *n.* Any of several globulins intermediate in their particulate mobility response to electrophoresis as compared to alpha and gamma globulins.

**be-tā-ine** (bē'tā-ēn') *n.* A sweet crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, occurring in sugar beets and other plants and used in the treatment of muscular degeneration. [Lat. *beta*, beet + *-ine*.]

**be-take** (bi-tāk') *tr.v.* -took (-tōōk'), -taken, -taking, -takes. 1. To cause (oneself) to go or move. 2. *Archaic.* To commit; apply.

**be-tā-ox-i-da-tion** (bē'tā-ōk'si-dā'shən, bē'-) *n.* The process of fatty-acid catabolism, in which two-carbon fragments are removed in succession from the carboxyl end of the chain.

**beta particle** *n.* A high-speed electron or positron, esp. one emitted in radioactive decay.

**beta ray** *n.* A stream of beta particles, esp. of electrons.

**be-tā-re-cep-tor** (bē'tā-rē-sēp'tər, bē'-) *n.* A site in the autonomic nervous system that is activated by or strongly responds to adrenergic agents, such as epinephrine, by producing inhibitory action.

**beta rhythm** also **beta wave** *n.* The second most common waveform occurring in electroencephalograms of the adult brain, characteristically having a frequency from 18 to 30 cycles per second and associated with an alert waking state.

**be-tā-tron** (bē'tā-trōn, bē'-) *n.* A fixed-radius magnetic induction electron accelerator capable of accelerating electrons to energies of a few million to a few hundred million electron volts.

**be-tel** (bē'tēl) *n.* A climbing Asiatic plant, *Piper betle*, whose leaves are chewed with the betel nut by people of southeastern Asia to induce both stimulating and narcotic effects. [Port. < Malayalam *vettila*.]

**Be-tel-geuse** (bē'tēl-'jōōz, bē'tēl-'jōōz') *n.* A bright-red intrinsic variable star, 527 light years from Earth, in the constellation Orion. [Fr. *Bételgeuse*, prob. < Ar. *bī al-jauzā*.]

**betel nut** also **be-tel-nut** (bē'tēl-nūt') *n.* The seed of the fruit of the betel palm, chewed, together with betel leaves and lime, by many people of southeastern Asia.

**betel palm** *n.* A palm tree, *Areca catechu*, of tropical Asia, having feathery leaves and orange or scarlet fruit.

**bête noire** (bē'tē nwār') *n.* Someone or something that one particularly dislikes or avoids. [Fr. : *bête*, beast + *noire*, black.]

**beth** (bē't) *n.* The 2nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See table at alphabet. [Heb. *bēth*.]

**beth-el** (bē'th'əl) *n.* 1. A hallowed or holy place. 2. A chapel for seamen. [Heb. *bēth 'El*, house of God.]

**be-think** (bi-thīngk') *v.* -thought (-thōt'), -think-ing, -thinks. —*tr.* 1. *Archaic.* To reflect on; think about. 2. To remind (oneself); remember. —*intr.* *Archaic.* To meditate; ponder. [ME *beþinken* < OE *beðencan*.]

**be-tide** (bi-tīd') *v.* -tid-ed, -tid-ing, -tides. —*tr.* To happen to. —*intr.* To take place; befall. [ME *betiden* : *be*, thoroughly + *tiden*, to happen < OE *tidan*.]

**be-times** (bi-tīmz') *adv.* 1. In good time; early. 2. *Archaic.* Quickly; soon. [ME.]

**bē-tise** (bā-tēz') *n., pl.* bē-tises (-tēz'). 1. Stupidity; foolishness. 2. A stupid or foolish act. [Fr. < *bête*, foolish < *bête*, beast < OFr. *beste* < Lat. *bestia*.]

**be-to-ken** (bi-tō'kən) *tr.v.* -kened, -ken-ing, -kens. To be or give a sign or portent of. [ME *betokenen* : *be*, thoroughly + *tokenen*, to signify < OE *tacnian*.] —*be-to-ken'er* *n.*

**bet-o-ny** (bē't-nē) *n., pl.* -nies. 1. Any of several plants of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. officinalis*, native to Eurasia, having a spike of reddish-purple flowers. 2. The lousewort. [ME *betone* < OFr. *betoine* < Lat. *betonica*, prob. < *Vettones*, an ancient Iberian tribe.]

**be-took** (bi-tōōk') *v.* Past tense of *betake*.

**be-tray** (bi-trā') *tr.v.* -trayed, -tray-ing, -trays. 1. To commit treason against or be a traitor to. 2. To divulge in a breach of confidence. 3. To make known unintentionally: *trembling hands betraying anxiety*. 4. To reveal; indicate. 5. To lead astray; deceive. [ME *betrayen* : *be*, thoroughly + *trayen*, to



betel palm

**betray** < OFr. *trair* < Lat. *tradere*. —see TRADITION.]

—*be-tray'al* *n.* —*be-tray'er* *n.*

**be-troth** (bi-trōth', -trōth') *tr.v.* -trothed, -troth-ing, -troths. 1. To promise to give in marriage. 2. To promise to marry. [ME *betrouthen* : *be*, in relation to + *trouthe*, troth.]

**be-troth-al** (bi-trōth'əl, -trōth'əl) *n.* 1. The act of betrothing. 2. The fact of being betrothed. 2. A mutual promise to marry; engagement.

**be-trothed** (bi-trōth'id, -trōth'id') *n.* A person to whom one is engaged to be married.

**bet-tā** (bē'tā) *n.* Any of a genus, *Betta*, of small, long-finned freshwater fishes of striking coloration, found in southeastern Asia. [NLat. *Betta*, genus name.]

**bet-ter** (bē'tər) *adj.* Comparative of good. 1. Greater in excellence or higher in quality. 2. More useful, suitable, or desirable. 3. Larger; greater: *the better part of a summer*. 4. Healthier than before. —*adv.* Comparative of well. 1. In a more excellent way. 2. a. To a greater extent or degree. b. To greater use or advantage. 3. More: *better than a year*. —*n.* 1. Something that is better. 2. A superior, as in rank or intelligence. —*v.* -tered, -ter-ing, -ters. —*tr.* 1. To improve: *bettered his position*. 2. To surpass or exceed. —*intr.* To become better. —*Idioms.* *better off*. In a better or wealthier condition. *for the better*. So as to improve. [ME < OE *betera*.]

**Usage:** *Better* is normally used in a comparison of two: *Which house of Congress has the better record?* However, *better* is used idiomatically with reference to two in certain locations: *Put your best foot forward. May the best man win!* The phrase *had better* is accepted, so long as the *had* or its contraction is preserved: *You had better do it or you'd better do it, but not you better do it.* The use of *better for more*, as in *the distance is better than a mile*, is considered unacceptable in writing by a majority of the Usage Panel.

**bet-ter** (bē'tər) *n.* Variant of *better*.

**bet-ter-ment** (bē'tər-mənt) *n.* 1. An improvement. 2. An improvement that is not merely a repair but that also adds to the value of real property.

**bet-ter-off** (bē'tər-ōf', -ōf') *adj.* Being in a better or more prosperous condition.

**bet-tor** also **bet-ter** (bē'tər) *n.* One who bets.

**be-tween** (bi-twēn') *prep.* 1. a. In the position or interval separating: *between the trees; between 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock*. b. Intermediate to, as in quantity, amount, or degree: *costs between fifteen and twenty dollars*. 2. Connecting spatially: *a road between the house and the village*. 3. a. By the combined effort or effect of: *Between them they succeeded*. b. In the combined ownership of: *They had three dollars between them*. 4. As measured against. Used often to express a reciprocal relationship: *choose between riding and walking*. —*adv.* In an intermediate space, position, or time; in the interim. —*Idioms.* *between you and me*. In strictest confidence. *In between*. In an intermediate situation. [ME *betwene* < OE *betwēonum*.]

**Usage:** *Between* and *among* are often confused. *Between* is the only possible choice when only two entities are involved: *between (never among) good and evil; the rivalry between (never among) England and France*. When more than two entities are involved, the choice of *between* or *among* depends on the intended meaning. *Among* is used to indicate that an entity has been chosen from the members of a group: *the first among (not between) equals; Among (not between) the four chairs, I like the red one best*. *Among* is also used to indicate a relation of inclusion in a group: *He is among the best painters of our time; He took his place among the students waiting outside the door*. *Between*, on the other hand, is used to indicate the area bounded by several points: *We have narrowed the search to the area between (not among) Philadelphia, New York, and Scranton*. In other cases, either *between* or *among* may be used; one may speak of *an agreement between or among several merchants*, and one may say either *that the boy was lost among the trees* ("in the area of the trees") or *between the trees* (in which case we infer that the trees hid the boy from sight).

**be-tween-times** (bi-twēn'tīmz') *adv.* At or during pauses.

**be-twixt** (bi-twīkst') *adv. & prep.* *Archaic.* *Between*. —*Idiom.* *betwixt and between*. In an intermediate position; neither wholly one thing nor another. [ME < OE *betwux*.]

**Beu-lah** (byōō'lā) *n.* 1. In the Old Testament, the land of Israel. 2. The land of peace described in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

**be-vā-tron** (bēv'ā-trōn') *n.* *Physics.* A proton synchrotron. [B(ILLION) + E(LECTRON) + V(OLTS) + -TRON.]

**be-vel** (bēv'əl) *n.* 1. The angle or inclination of a line or surface that meets another at any angle but 90 degrees. 2. A rule with an adjustable arm used to measure or draw angles or to fix a surface at an angle. —*v.* -eled, -el-ing, -els or -elled, -el-ling, -els. —*tr.* To cut at an inclination that forms an angle other than a right angle. —*intr.* To be inclined; slope. [OFr. \**bevel* < *baif*, open-mouthed < *bayer*, to gape.]

**be-vel gear** *n.* Either of a pair of gears with teeth surfaces cut so that the gear shafts are not parallel.

**be-ver-age** (bēv'ər-ij, bēv'ij) *n.* Any of various liquids for drinking, usually excluding water. [ME *beverage* < OFr. *beverage* < *beivre*, to drink < Lat. *biber*.]

**be-vy** (bēv'ē) *n., pl.* -ies. 1. A group of quail; flock. 2. A group. **be-wall** (bi-wāl') *tr.v.* -walled, -walling. To regret over. 2. To cry in lament.

**be-ware** (bi-wār') *v.* -wared, -warning. To be cautious of. —*intr.* To be cautious: *be ware : be imper. of been, to be (OE wær).*

**be-while-kered** (bi-hwis'kərd, -wə) *adj.* Bewildered; confused or befuddled, esp. with illusions, objects, or statements. *In a sense of where one is.* —*be-whil'der-ness* *n.* —*be-whil'der-ing-ly* *adv.*

**be-wil-der-ment** (bi-wil'dər-mənt) *n.* Bewilderment. 2. A situation of bewilderment.

**be-witch** (bi-wich') *tr.v.* -witched, -witching. 1. To place under one's power by spell over. 2. To captivate completely: *be-witched, thoroughly + witch* < *wicca*, witch and *wicca*, wizard. —*be-witch'ing* *adj.*

**be-witch-ment** (bi-wich'mənt) *n.* 1. The state of being bewitched.

**be-wray** (bi-rā') *tr.v.* -wrayed, -wraying. To disclose, esp. inadvertently; to betray thoroughly + *wreien*, to accuse < *wey* (bā) *n.* 1. A provincial governor.

**be-yond** (bē-yōnd, bi-yōnd') *prep.* 2. Later than. 3. Past the understanding of: *an evil beyond remedy*. 4. To a state: *rich beyond his wildest dream; for nothing beyond peace and quiet*. [ME < OE *beȝondan*.]

**bez-ant** (bēz'ant, bō-zānt') *n.* 1. A gem; solisus. 2. *Archit.* A flat disk. [ME *besant* < OFr. < Lat. *Byzant*.]

**bez-el** (bēz'əl) *n.* 1. A slanting surface of a cutting tool. 2. The upper, faceted edge of a watch crystal. 3. A groove or beveled edge, as of a watch crystal.

**bez-ique** (bō-zēk') *n.* A card game played with a deck of 64 cards. [Fr. *bezique* < *bezor*, -zor'] *n.* A hard found chiefly in ruminants and on to poison. [ME *bezear* < OFr. *be pad-zahr* : *pād*, protecting against.]

**bi-giri** (bi-gūrl') *n.* A woman who bars to spend money freely. [B(A)R] **Bha-ga-vad-Gi-tā** (bā'gā-vād-gē'tā) *n.* The form of a philosophical dial into the *Mahabharata*, an ancient Hindu sacred text, the story of the blessed *bhāṅg* also *bang* (bāṅg) *n.* 1. Th several narcotics made from the hemp. [Hindi *bhāṅg* < Skt. *bharṅg*.]

**Bhu-tan-ese** (bū'tā-nēz', -nēs') *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Bhutan. 2. The language of Bhutan. —*adj.* Of or characteristic of their language and culture.

**bi- or bin-** *pref.* 1. a. Two: *bi-c. Both sides, parts, or directions ring at intervals of two: bicentennial*. 2. a. Containing specified chemical element or group: *bicarbonate*. b. Containing two groups: *biphenyl*. [Lat. < *bis*, twice.]

**Usage:** *Bimonthly* and *biweekly* months" and "once every two weeks" and "twice a week," the words *bi* should be used. But there is a great distinction, and a writer is wise to use expressions like "every two months" where possible. However, used as a rate that appears every two months are unavoidable.

**bi-** *pref.* Variant of *bi-*.

**bi-** *pref.* Variant of *bi-*.

**bi-ly** (bē-lē) *n., pl.* -lys. A flat, with onion flakes. [After *Bialystok*, in annual. —*bi-ly* *adj.*

**bi-as** (bi'ās) *n.* 1. A line cutting diagonally of fabric. 2. a. A preference or inclination that impairs judgment; prejudice of this. 3. a. A weight or bias causes it to swerve, as in lawn bow such a ball to swerve. 4. The fixed electrode. —*modifier.* *a bias fold*. —*es* or *-ased*, *-as-ling*, *-as-les*. 1. 7

ā pat / ā pay / ā care / ā father / b bib / ch church / d deed / ē pet / ē be / f fif / g gag / h hat / hw which / ī pit / ī pie / īr pier / j judge / k kick / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ō paw, for / oi noise / ou out / ōō took / ōō boot

p pop / r roar / s sauce / sh ship, dish / zh vision / a about, item, edible, gall